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Shipwrecks with Coins — Asia / Africa List

This list covers ships with large loads of coins lost in waters around Asia and Africa. Much of these wrecks are outbound Portuguese, Dutch and British ships of the East Indies trade — the ships taking coins and bullion to India, China, Indonesia, Japan, the Arab world usually with stops in some African ports.

There are more than double the wrecks on this list for a good reason: Three nations plied the seas from Europe to Asia to buy exotic merchandise. Ships carried large quantities of coins and bullion all the way from Western Europe to the heart of Asia, with Africa close by for most of the trip.

Netherland ships with large loads of gold and silver coins and bullion stopped in at Jakarta and continued on eastward to Japan. Many did not make it to safe harbors

The Spanish galleons filled with treasure was a east-bound journey from the Americas to Spain. The west-bound vessels carried household items, mining supplies and tools — and relatively few coins.

When the Spanish entered the Asian trade with its fleets of heavy Manila Galleons in 155__ ??? a similar pattern occurred: West-bound galleons from the Americas were loaded with silver coins. Return trips to Acapulco the ships were filled with silks, spices, gems, Ming dynasty porcelain and other items purchased with all those cobs and later pillar dollars and other types of 8 reales coins.

Information about Portuguese activity in Asia is limited because of the November, 1755 Lisbon earthquake and subsequent fire which wrecked more than half the city and killed 15,000 people. The Royal Treasury of Portugal, a storehouse of enormous amounts of treasure was sort of a shipwreck itself — it collapsed into the Tagus River during the earthquake and apparently little in it was salvaged. The Casa do India, Portugal's equal to Sevilla's *Archivo de las Indias*, was one of the thousands of buildings destroyed by the earthquake.

The 1500s —

- In 1508 the Portuguese East Indiaman *São Jorge* wrecked off Tristan da Cunha Island in the South Atlantic with more than 300,000 cruzados in gold and silver coins. She was sailing from Lisbon to India.
- In 1511 the Portuguese in Malacca gathered and then lost the largest treasure every looted. The 700-ton flagship *Flor do Mar* was used for the previous eight years by Admiral Alfonso de Albuquerque to plunder 28 South Asia countries and the Eastern side of Africa. The Portuguese conquistadors gathered tons of gold coins, gems, ivory and jewelry. Gold was said to have been so common it was traded by weight rather than by coin. When the admiral reached Malacca with his 15 ships and 1,000 soldiers a war broke out. The sultan and his court fled into the mountains. By the end of the year Malacca was a new Portuguese colony. Albuquerque filled four ships with loot. The *Flor do Mar* had been loaded with the gold and gemstones. It was largest treasure ever placed aboard a ship: Some 60 tons of gold from the sultan's palace was valued then at 15,000,000 cruzeros. Another 45,000,000 cruzeros in gold and silver was stolen from the

merchants, ships and warehouses. A few hours later as the fleet reached the Straits of Malacca this overloaded flagship was hit by a storm, fetched up on a reef, and hours later broke up and sank with all treasure and 400 lives lost. The admiral wrote the king: “We have lost the greatest treasure on earth.”

- In 1511 the 880-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Sebastiao Velha*, sailing from Lisbon to Portugal’s new colony of Goa on the coast of India with 540,000 cruzados in gold and silver. While chased by pirates she wrecked on a reef at the entrance to the Red Sea and sank.
- In 1512 the Portuguese East Indiamen *São Cristovão* and the *San Antonio*, on route from Lisbon to Malacca with more than 600,000 cruzados in silver and gold were wrecked on the São Lazaro Shoals about 200 miles north of Madagascar.
- In 1514 the 1,800-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Julian* with 560,000 cruzados in treasure aboard was sailing from Lisbon to Goa colony on the coast of India. She fetched up on a reef near Goa and about half of her gold and silver cargo was recovered.
- In 1516 the 880-ton Portuguese East Indiamen *Santa Maria de Serra* and the *Nossa Senhora de Piedade*, sailing from Lisbon to Malacca with a total of 540,000 cruzados in gold and silver wrecked on Madagascar’s São Lazaro Shoals.
- In 1518 the huge 1,800-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Bartolomeu* with 670,000 cruzados in gold and silver was taking on water dangerously so the captain ran her aground on Tenerife Island in the Canaries. The ship then exploded. She was sailing from Lisbon to the Portuguese colony of Goa on the coast of India.
- In 1519 the Portuguese commercial ship *Barbosa* with 330,000 cruzados in gold and silver was attacked by pirates while cruising from Lisbon to Hormuz. Damaged by cannon fire she sailed for the Canary Islands and sank off Lanzarote.
- In 1520 a Portuguese fleet sailed into the northwest India port of Diu and captured 14 Arab ships. The Portuguese gathered all the treasure they could and loaded it on their flagship, the *Santa Maria da Serra*. That night a fire broke out and reached her powder magazine. She exploded with a total loss of lives and treasure.
- In 1520 the Portuguese East Indiaman *San Antonio de Chyllas* with 740,000 cruzados in gold and silver sailing from Lisbon to Goa fetched up on a reef off what is now Yemen.
- In 1522 the 900-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nazaré* had arrived in Goa from Lisbon with 560,000 cruzados in gold and silver aboard. As she waited at anchor to be off-loaded, a sudden storm whipped in and she capsized and sank with few survivors.
- In 1525 the 1,200-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Corpo* was part of a convoy loaded with 500,000 cruzados sailing from Lisbon to Hormuz. It wrecked at Ras al Haad, Oman with only a few survivors.
- In 1527 the 900-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Sebastião* was part of Vasco da Gama’s fleet loaded with 317,000 cruzados in gold and silver. She wrecked in a storm on the west side of Madagascar. Only three of the crew of 675 survived.

- In 1528 the 850-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Vicente* sailing from Lisbon to India with 450,000 cruzados in gold and silver wrecked with few survivors on the reefs of João da Nova Island in the Indian Ocean.
- In 1530 the 1,400-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Santa Maria* was on route from Lisbon to Hormuz with 340,000 cruzados in gold and silver coins when she wrecked on Socotra Island off the south side of the Arabian Peninsula. The ship sent to recover survivors also crashed on the reef and sank with few survivors.
- In 1530 the Portuguese East Indiaman *Santa Maria de Ajuda* with a treasure of 540,000 cruzados stopped in Madagascar en route to Goa to find survivors of a ship that sank there in 1527. She too was wrecked while searching the west coast of the island.
- In 1531 the 880-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Santa Maria da Esperança* was sailing from Lisbon to India with 650,000 cruzados in gold and silver. She was wrecked in a storm at Cape Comorin on the south tip of India. Only a few of the crew survived. Two of them were women who had disguised themselves as sailors.
- In 1541 the Portuguese East Indiaman *Santiago* was on route to Hormuz with 450,000 cruzados in gold and silver when she wrecked at Dabul on the coast of Iran. The ship carried copper ingots instead of stones as ballast.
- In 1544 the 1,450-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Santa Catalina* was eastbound from Lisbon with 119 chests of gold and silver coins when she wrecked on the northwest coast of Madagascar.
- In 1547 the 1,870-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Tomé de Borgaleses* was sailing from Lisbon to India with 730,000 cruzados in gold and silver on board. She was lost south of Mozambique with no survivors.
- In 1547 the Portuguese East Indiaman *Santa Cruz* with some 1,000,000 cruzados in gold and silver was attacked by pirates in the Mozambique Channel and later wrecked on Socotra Island.
- In 1548 the 1,400-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Filipe* was sailing from Lisbon to Goa with 440,000 cruzados in gold and silver coins when she sank off the Comoro Islands in the Indian Ocean with only a few survivors.
- In 1549 the 1,500-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Salvador* was sailing from Lisbon to India with 734,000 cruzados in gold and silver on board. She sank in a storm just a few miles from Mozambique with no survivors.
- In 1549 the Portuguese East Indiaman *São Boaventura* arrived in Goa from Lisbon with a new viceroy of India and 960,000 cruzados in gold and silver for trade. Shortly after the viceroy left the ship and storm blew in and the vessel sank with all her treasure.
- In 1549 the 1,650-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Flor do Mar* was sailing with the fleet from Lisbon to India carrying 673,000 cruzados in gold and silver. About 200 miles from Goa she was wrecked at the mouth of the Mazagao River.
- In 1549 the 1,200-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Burgaleza* was sailing for India with 440,000 cruzados in gold and silver coins when she wrecked on one of the Chago Islands in the Indian Ocean.

- In 1553 the 1,200-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Santa Cruz* or '*Zambuco*' was carrying 550,000 cruzados in gold and silver coins and bullion from Lisbon. She had spent a half year having storm damage repaired in South Africa and then headed for India. She was wrecked about 180 miles from Goa at the mouth of the Ceitapor River.
- In 1554 the huge 1,600-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Bonaventura* had sailed from Lisbon to India under the command of a new viceroy. She carried 780,000 cruzados in gold and silver, but when she sank on the bar at Goa none of it could be saved. The viceroy claimed his losses came to 65,000 cruzados.
- In 1555 the 1,900-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora da Conceição* was sailing to India with 3,400,000 cruzados in gold and silver when she wrecked on the shoals near the Chago Islands in the Indian Ocean.
- In 1555 an unidentified Portuguese East Indiaman was sailing from Goa to China with 598,000 cruzados in gold and silver when it sank between the coast of Malaysia and the Andaman Islands.
- In 1558 the 1,400-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Conceição* was en route from Lisbon to Cochin with 754,000 cruzados in gold and silver when she wrecked on a reef near the Chago Islands in the Indian Ocean.
- In 1559 the 1,400-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Águia* was en route from Lisbon to India with 1,000,000 cruzados in gold and silver when she wrecked on the north end of Madagascar. Of the 1,137 souls on board only 87 were picked up by other convoy ships.
- In 1561 the 1,800-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Paulo* with 2,200,000 cruzados in gold and silver coins and bullion was directed to sail from Lisbon to Goa. She left her course and wrecked on the west coast of Sumatra, about 30 miles south of Banda Aceh. She sank with 550 people on board.
- In 1563 the 1,200-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Paulo* with some 800,000 cruzados in gold and silver was sailing from Lisbon to Malacca. A storm pushed her all the way to Brazil. She was repaired and sailed for the Indian Ocean. She wrecked on a reef in a storm in the Straits of Malacca.
- In 1564 the 1,650-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora da Ajuda* was sailing from Lisbon to India with 389,000 cruzados in gold and silver when she wrecked near Cochin with only a few survivors.
- In 1565 the 800-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Sabastião* with 330,000 cruzados in gold and silver aboard was attacked and sunk by pirates several miles south of Banda Aceh.
- In 1568 the Portuguese East Indiaman *São João* was sailing from Malacca and China with 2,000,000 cruzados in gold and silver coins and bullion when caught in a strong current and she wrecked on rocks of the south side of Parcel Island in the South China Sea. Pirates recovered only a small amount of this treasure.
- In 1573 the huge 1,700-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora dos Remedios* was sailing with a fleet from Lisbon to India with 430,000 crusados in gold and silver coins on board. She became separated from the armada and sank off western Senagal.
- In 1574 the 650-ton Manila galleon *Santa Maria de Begoña* sailing from Acapulco to Manila

with 1,700,000 pesos in gold and silver coins **wrecked on the north side of the Catanduanes Islands in the Philippines.**

- In 1575 the 650-ton Manila galleon *San Juanillo* sailing from Acapulco to Manila with 875,000 pesos in gold and silver coins and bullion **sunk on the east side of the Catanduanes Islands in the Philippines.**
- In 1576 the 750-ton Manila galleon *Espíritu Santo* sailing from Acapulco to Manila with **1,870,000 pesos in gold and silver coins and bullion ran into a typhoon in the Philippines' Straits of San Bernardino and sunk near Virac on the south side Cataduanes Island. Shipwreck expert and diver Robert Marx location this wreck in 1986 but could not get a government permit to recover treasure.**
- In 1576 the huge 1,900-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Jorge* with 700,000 cruzados of gold and silver on board was entering port in Mozambique but fetched up on a reef in foul weather and came apart, losing almost all of her crew.
- In 1582 the 890-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Luis* was underway from Lisbon to India with 444,000 cruzados in gold and silver when she wrecked on a reef off north Madagascar. Only a few of her cannons could be salvaged.
- In 1583 the 900-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Luis* on route from Lisbon to India with 630,000 cruzados in coins and treasure when it was wrecked by a storm off of South Africa. She sank with few survivors.
- In 1584 the 1,800-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Boa Viagem* was sailing to the east from Lisbon with 640,000 cruzados in gold and silver when she wrecked on the coast of Iraq near Basra. There were only a few survivors.
- In 1590 the 1,200-ton **Manila galleon *San Felipe*, a flagship sailing from Acapulco to Manila with 1,700,000 pesos in gold and silver coins and bullion was wrecked in a typhoon in the Philippines' Straits of San Bernardino and sunk off Marinduque Island. Salvage crews sent from Manila found only a fraction of the treasure that included 12 chests of 8 reales coins — 3,000 to the chest.**
- In 1590 the huge 1,800-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Lucas* was sailing from Lisbon to Malacca with a large load of silver and gold to buy Asian goods when a storm drove her onto Tenerife Island in the Canaries. There were few survivors.
- In 1587 the 1,300-ton Spanish Manila galleon *San Martín* sailed from Acapulco to Manila and off-loaded 1,650,000 pesos in gold and silver coins, then continued on to Macau with a remaining 478,000 in coins for purchases there. She sank about three miles from the Portuguese colony while attempting to enter the port. None of that treasure was found.
- In 1591 the British sent a fleet into the Indian Ocean which at that time was a Portuguese lake. In six months this fleet sunk 38 Portuguese East Indiamen ships, 11 of which went down with all hands. Officials of King Felipe II of Spain, who also controlled Portugal, said that there were 10,000 lives lost and more than 35,000,000 cruzados in gold and silver sent to the bottom of the Indian Ocean. Documents related to this disaster are believed to have burned in the huge earthquake that destroyed much of Lisbon in 1755.

- In 1593 the huge 2,000-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Bom Jesus* was sailing from Lisbon to India with 2,500,000 cruzados in gold and silver when she was wrecked on the Cargados Carajos Shoals north of Mauritius.
- In 1593 the 1,250-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Cristoval* sailing from Lisbon was almost at her destination of Goa when she wrecked on the bar off the coast. She broke up quickly and few people were rescued.
- In 1595 the 860-ton *San Francisco Xavier*, one of four Spanish commercial ships that had sailed from the Philippines with 450,000 pesos in gold and silver coins to buy goods in Cambodia and China. Just east of Macau she wrecked on rocks off Gaolan Island, then slid off into deep water and sank. A few men were saved, all else was lost.
- In 1598 the **Philippines governor sent two large galleons to China and Cambodia to create a trade network. Each ship carried 500,000 pesos in treasure — probably silver 8 reales cobs. Both sailed into a typhoon and sank, one on the north tip of Luzon Island, the other about 50 miles from Macau where she was heading for repairs.**
- In 1598 the 400-ton *Maan*, part of one of the first fleets of the Netherlands to sail to Asia, capsized and sunk while firing a salute off Dover, England. She was loaded with large amounts of gold and silver coins to buy Asian luxury goods.
- In 1599 the 1,800-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Madre de Deus* wrecked on the southeast coast of Somalia on route from Lisbon to India. She had 1,800,000 cruzados in gold and silver aboard. Natives killed all survivors.
- In 1599 the 1,600-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora do Caselo* was sailing from Lisbon to India with 646,000 cruzados in gold and silver when it struck the Sofala Shoal of Mozambique and was lost.

The 1600s —

- In 1601 the 1,200-ton Portuguese ship *São Bento* with a load of 29 tons of silver ingots wrecked at the mouth of the Tang River in the Kwangtung province of China. She was one of three commercial Portuguese vessels, called Black Ships, that sailed from Macau to trade with China.
- In 1601 **the 1,300-ton Manila galleon *Santo Tomás*, sailing from Acapulco to Manila with 2,650,000 pesos in gold and silver coins, encountered a storm in the Straits of San Bernardino in the Philippines and was wrecked on the south tip of Luzon Island.** Some survivors took treasure off the ship. Later, salvage divers recovered a small amount of the treasure. Two attempts to bring up the gold and silver in the 1980s failed because the current flows past the site at more than three knots so scuba diving is impossible.
- In 1603 the huge 1,900-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Filipe* was sailing from Lisbon to Mombasa with 450,000 cruzados in silver coins and bars wrecked close to Malindi, Kenya. Most of the crew survived but the silver treasure was lost.
- In 1604 the 800-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora das Mercês* was sailing from Lisbon to Macau with 380,000 cruzados in gold and silver coins and bullion. When she stopped at Malacca she was attacked by two Netherlands ships. She was set afire and sunk with all aboard. A Dutch ship also sank in the incident.

- In 1604 the 1,500-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Filipe* sailing to Macao from Lisbon with 320,000 cruzados in gold and silver, wrecked about 180 miles north of Mombasa, Kenya.
- In 1605 the Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora da Salvacao* was in a three-ship convoy from Lisbon to Persia and India.
- In 1606 the 760-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Zierikee* sailing with two other ships from Holland to attack Portuguese merchant ships in the Indian Ocean. It carried 320,000 guilders in gold and silver coins for buying spices afterwards. She fetched up on the shore while fighting in Mozambique. The crew set her afire to keep the coins from being taken by the Portuguese. The other Dutch ships saved seamen but the burning ship exploded.
- In 1606 the 1,650-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Andres* was arriving at Goa from Lisbon with 548,000 in gold and silver when she was attacked by four Dutch ships. She was sunk by cannon fire on the bar of Goa.
- In 1607 the 2,200-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Martinho* was sailing between Goa and Malacca, Malaysia with 850,000 in gold and silver coins when she was lost off of Sri Lanka.
- In 1607 the 1,800-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora de Concepcão* was sailing along the coast of China with 1,300,000 cruzados in gold and silver when she wrecked on a small island near Mersing off the coast of Malaysia.
- In 1608 the 1,450-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Bartolomeu* was sailing from Lisbon to Sri Lanka with 366,000 cruzados in treasure when she was wrecked near Colombo.
- In 1608 the huge 2,300-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São André* was arriving at Goa after that long trip from Lisbon with 1,100,000 cruzados in gold and silver. Like many other vessels, she sank at the bar of Goa. Professional divers report difficulty recovering artifacts at the Goa bar because of deep layers of mud and silt and low visibility. On the positive side, all that muck could keep tons of coins free of corrosion while we wait for a high technology solution to recovery.
- In 1610 the Manila galleon ***Santo Tomás***, sailing from Acapulco with 2,500,000 pesos in gold and silver coins and bars wrecked near Catamban Bay on the Philippines' Catanduanes Island. Divers on site immediately afterwards recovered 220,000 pesos in silver coins. Sand quickly covered the wreck so even as the site was known treasure could not be brought up.
- In 1613 the small 100-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Brak* was sailing with 167,000 guilders in gold and silver from Holland to the Moluccas. She ran aground and came apart in the port of Makassar on Sulawesi Island in Indonesia.
- In 1614 the 1,450-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora da Conceicao* was sailing with a fleet to India from Lisbon with 375,000 in gold and silver. While resting in Mozambique with the armada the ship sank in a sudden gale with few survivors.
- In 1615 the 1,200-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora da Nazaré* was sailing with two other ships from Lisbon to Goa. She carried 960,000 cruzados in gold and silver coins and bars. A large British warship attacked and sunk these Portuguese ships as they entered the port of Goa.

- In 1615 the 300-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Nassau* in route between Holland and the Moluccas with 230,000 guilders in gold and silver coins attempted to sail up the Andragiri River of southeast India in a storm and was wrecked.
- In 1616 the Portuguese East Indiaman *São Juliao* was sailing from Lisbon to India with 492,000 cruzados in gold and silver. She was chased by Dutch ships near the Cape of Good Hope so she pushed north and later wrecked on one of the Comoro Islands. All 600 people aboard reached land and were rescued.
- In 1617 the 320-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Grote Acolus* sailing with 330,000 guilders in silver and gold aboard diverted from its route from Holland to Moluccas and went into Manila Bay to attack a Spanish galleon. A fire broke out on her during the battle and she exploded and sank with a lost of all crew and treasure. >>>>>BELOW ANOTHER STRANGE COINCIDENCE ???
- In 1617 the 300-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Grote Acolus* sailing with 239,000 guilders in silver coins sank in the port of Makian on Tidore Island in the Moluccas. Divers could only find a few of her cannons.
- In 1617 the 700-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Ter Veere* sailing with **412,000 guilders in gold and silver for a spices purchase in the Moluccas took on Spanish ships in the Philippines but she blew up and sank at the entrance to Manila Bay.**
- In 1618 the 1,600-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Bento* was sunk during a battle with a Netherlands fleet in the main port of Mozambique. She was sailing from Lisbon to Goa with 350,000 cruzados in gold and silver coins and bullion.
- In 1618 **a group of Dutch warships encountered a fleet of Chinese junks sailing to Manila with gold and silver and captured some 30 of them about 50 miles north of Manila.** When the Spanish learned of this they quickly assembled a squadron of warships and caught the Netherlands ships at Playa Hondo. The Spanish attacked and sank three ships. One was a flagship with some 1,000,000 guilders in gold and silver as well as other cargo.
- In 1619 the 800-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Dordrecht* sailing with 320,000 guilders in gold and silver from Holland to Jakarta wrecked on the west coast of Australia.
- In 1619 the 1,200-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora da Boa Nova* was sailing to Japan from Lisbon with 470,000 crusados in gold and silver coins when she became separated form her fleet and wrecked with few survivors near Cap Blanc, Mauritania.
- In 1619 the 800-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Zeelandia* sailing from Holland with 245,000 guilders in gold and silver coins to Jakarta was wrecked near Langsa on the west coast of Sumatra. At the time local divers brought up several chests of silver coins. That work stopped when a shark killed a diver.
- In 1619 the **1,750-ton Manila galleon *Nuestra Señora de la Vida*, sailing from Acapulco with 1,500,000 pesos in gold and silver coins was only a few hours from arrival at Manila Bay when bad navigation sent her onto a reef on the south side of Verde Island. Parts of the wreck later slipped back and sank in deep water. Salvors shortly after brought up 743,000 pesos worth of her silver and 27 bronze cannons but no gold.** In 1985 sport divers from Australia found treasure on the part of the wreck that remained on the reef.

- In 1619 the 1,700-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora do Populo* was sailing from Lisbon with more than 1,000,000 cruzados in gold and silver coins for forts under attack by Arabs. She was attacked and sank off Qeshm Island in the Straits of Hormuz. During the battle she was set afire and exploded with a large loss in life and treasure.
- In 1620 the 620-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Zuider Eendracht* was sailing from Holland to the Moluccas with 220,000 guilders in gold and silver. She had no sooner arrived off Bantam in the Moluccas when a gale blew in and she capsized and sank.
- In 1620 the 700-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Goede Fortuin* was sailing to Jakarta with 287,000 guilder in gold and silver. She sunk on the south side of Java Island. Some of her crew survived.
- In 1620 the **1,350-ton Manila galleon *San Nicolás*, sailing from Acapulco with some 1,000,000 pesos in gold and silver coins ran aground in the Philippines. She was running from pirates near Borongan on the southeast side of Samar Island. Shortly afterwards about half of the treasure was recovered. This same group of pirates also attacked and sank the 1,850-ton flagship *Jesús María y San José* which carried some 2,600,000 pesos of gold and silver. This occurred off San Bernardino Island in the straits of the same name.**
- In 1620 the **1,750-ton Manila galleon *Santa Ana*, sailing into the Philippines from Acapulco with 3,200,000 pesos in gold and silver coins, was intercepted by a Netherlands ship in the Straits of San Bernardino. After being hit by cannon fire the captain ran her aground on the north end of Capul Island. The Dutch took about 1,000,000 pesos worth of treasure off the *Santa Ana* before she exploded. Robert Marx noted that a five knot current in the wreck area makes scuba diving and small remote-controlled craft unworkable.**
- In 1622 the 1,600-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Teresa* en route from Lisbon to Goa with 1,300,000 cruzados in gold and silver was destroyed by Netherland ships near Mozambique. Also damaged in this battle was *São Carlos* which was run aground and scuttled with explosives by her crew. She carried 1,200,000 cruzados in treasure.
- In 1622 the Dutch East Indiaman *Eendracht* was headed for Jakarta with 320,000 guilders in treasure when she sank on the west side of Ambonia Island in Indonesia.
- In 1622 the huge 2,000-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São João Evangelista* was sailing from Lisbon to Malacca with a large cargo of gold and silver coins when attacked off the Cape of Good Hope by two Netherlands ships. She sank with all hands and treasure.
- In 1623 the British East Indiaman *Sun* was sailing with four other ships on one of the first English expeditions to Asia. As the fleet's flagship it is presumed that she carried £890,000 in silver coins to buy luxury goods in the Far East. She wrecked on Engano Island south of Singapore.
- In 1623 the 180-ton Danish East Indiaman *Naarden* sailing from Holland to India with 210,000 guilders in silver coins aboard wrecked on Boa Vista, one of the Cape Verde Islands.
- In 1623 the 1,600-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora da Guia* en route to Macau from Lisbon with 460,000 in gold and silver aboard wrecked on Jabal Zuqar Island by the entrance to the Red Sea. Many of those aboard were saved.

- In 1623 the 400-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Arend* sailing from the Netherlands to Jakarta with 560,000 guilders in gold and silver aboard was wrecked on the north side of Mauritius Island in the Indian Ocean. Dutch salvage crews could find no valuables.
- In 1624 the Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora do Belém* sailing from Lisbon to India with 348,000 cruzados in gold and silver coins wrecked off of Maio Island of the Cape Verde group. Five other armada ships were lost in this incident.
- In 1625 the Portuguese East Indiaman *Misericordia* with 475,000 cruzados in gold and silver coins was wrecked in a storm near Bombay (Mumbai). The same storm sunk another Portuguese vessel, the *Sancto Antonio* nearby. She was also loaded with gold and silver coins.
- In 1627 the 800-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Bantam* made it from Holland to Jakarta with 320,000 guilders in treasure. Shortly after her arrival in port she caught fire and sank.
- In 1628 the 400-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Leeuwin* sailing from the Netherlands to Pulicat, an Indian port 12 miles north of Madras that the Dutch used. She sunk near the port of Cochin with 340,000 guilders in gold and silver coins aboard.
- In 1629 the 550-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Goulden Leeuw* sailing from Holland to Jakarta with 340,000 guilders in treasure, was caught by Portuguese warships in Indonesia's Sunda Straits. During the battle she exploded and sank.
- In 1630 the 500-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Kameel* had just arrived in Jakarta with 230,000 guilders in gold and silver when she caught fire and sank off Boompjes Island.
- In 1633 the 360-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Schiedam* was just sailing into Jakarta with 127 chests of silver and gold coins when she wrecked on Boompjes Island. Those aboard were saved.
- In 1633 the 400-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Delftshaven* had just arrived in Jakarta with 380,000 guilders in gold and silver when her hull burst and she sank. She may have struck a submerged rock.
- In 1635 the English privateer vessel *Samaritan* (There's an ironic name! Yes, but not the *good* one) was sunk in a storm near the Grande Comoro Island in the Indian Ocean. She had captured and plundered treasure from six Mogul ships off India. Additionally, she reportedly carried more than £3,000,000 in gold, silver and jewels taken from Moorish ships.
- **In 1635 the huge 2,200-ton Manila galleon *San Francisco Javier*, was sailing into the Philippines from Acapulco with more than 3,000,000 pesos in gold and silver coins when she was shattered by a typhoon on the east side of Samar Island.** Four other ships with her rescued some of her crew but contemporary efforts to bring up any of the treasure failed.
- In 1638 the 350-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Vlissingen* sailing from the Netherlands to Jakarta with 270,000 guilders in gold and silver. She attacked some Portuguese ships off Goa. When they realized they would lose that battle the crew burned their ship.
- In 1638 the British East Indiaman *Comfort* was sailing along the coast of India with 47 chests of Spanish America gold and silver coins aboard. She was attacked and boarded off Calcutta by Arab pirates from several ships. The pirates locked the *Comfort's* crew below decks. The English sailors lit a long fuse to the ship's powder magazine, then slipped out the gun ports and swam away. The ship blew up, and some 1,400 pirates were said to have been killed.

- In 1639 the 200-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Koning David* sailing from the Netherlands to Jakarta taking 460,000 guilders in silver coins for Dutch merchants whose ship was sunk two years before with money they were to spend on spices and Asian luxury goods. Unfortunately, she sank off the southeast tip of Madagascar and all the coins were lost.
- In 1640 the 200-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Rarop* was sailing from the Netherlands to Jakarta with 320,000 guilders in silver coins when she smashed onto a reef between Colombo and Sri Lanka. Sports divers stumbled upon this wreck early this century and found some silver coins.
- In 1640 the 200-ton Dutch warship *Rijnburg*, sailing from Jakarta with 340,000 guilders in gold and silver coins was headed for Japan when she stopped in the Philippines. She was sunk in a sea battle with Spanish forces off Fortuna Island by Luzon.
- In 1642 the 480-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Haan* sailing from the Netherlands to Jakarta with 330,000 guilders in gold and silver was blown far west in the Atlantic. She fought off two Portuguese warships, then sailed east back across the ocean.
- In 1643 the 1,200-ton British East Indiaman *Henry Bonaventure* was sailing from London for India with £367,000 in gold and silver coins when she wrecked on the southern point of Madagascar.
- In 1644 the 600-ton Danish East Indiaman *Eiland Mauritius* was on route to Jakarta from Holland with 290,000 guilders in silver coins. She fetched up on a reef after heading east from the Cape of Good Hope. All aboard were saved but the coins were lost.
- In 1644 the 800-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Terschelling* was sailing from the Netherlands to Pulicat, India with 120,000 guilders in silver coins aboard for buying spices. While passing the Portuguese base of Negapatnam 160 miles south of Madras she was attacked by enemy ships and was sunk with all hands and cargo.
- In 1645 the 310-ton Danish East Indiaman *Sloterdijk* was headed to Jakarta from Holland with 210,000 guilders in silver coins when she wrecked off of the Cape Verde islands. Her crew was saved but not the silver.
- In 1646 the Manila galleon ***San Luis***, was sailing into the Philippines from Acapulco with **2,000,000 pesos in gold and silver wrecked on Cagayan's east side**. At the time only part of the treasure was recovered.
- In 1646 the 1,100-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Frederik Hendrik* was sailing to Japan with 367,000 guilders in gold and silver when she crashed into a reef in the Bangka Straits of Indonesia. A nearby ship rescued 63 survivors.
- In 1647 the 1,250-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Santo Milagre* was sailing for Goa with 283 chests of gold and silver coins. It wrecked on Geyser Reef which is midway between the Madagascar Islands and Comoro Islands. Some travelers were saved by other ships.
- In 1647 the 1,300-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Santo Milagre* was sailing to Macau with 480,000 cruzados in silver and gold when she wrecked on a northern Maldives island. Some 139 people survived the wreck and the desert island and were rescued a few months later.

- In 1649 the 1,600-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora do Bom Sucesso* sailing from Lisbon to India with 670,000 cruzados in gold and silver was wrecked off Ponta da Barra Falsa, Madagascar with few survivors.
- In 1649 the 800-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *São Lourenço* was sailing from Lisbon to India with 480,000 cruzados in treasure when she was wrecked off Mozambique. Of 678 people aboard only 68 survived.
- In 1651 the 550-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Zutphen* was sailing to Jakarta with 387,000 guilders in gold and silver coins and bullion when attacked by pirates off the north coast of Java. She ran aground on Vlaamse Bank and the crew set her afire. Survivors were murdered by the pirates.
- In 1653 the 660-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Robijn* with 378,000 guilders in gold and silver wrecked on Jaziart Masirah Island in the Arabian Sea with only a few aboard surviving.
- In 1653 the 1,800-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora de Belém* was bound for India with 764,000 cruzados in gold and silver when she wrecked in the Mozambique Channel with few survivors.
- In 1653 the 360-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Overschie* sailing from the Netherlands to Jakarta with 267,000 guilders in gold and silver coins wrecked near Pondicherry. The crew and one chest of gold coins was saved.
- In 1653 the 340-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Wapen Van Batavia*, sailing from the Netherlands along the coast of India to Jakarta, was attacked by Malabar pirates. She sailed for nearby Cochin but when the crew realized she could not make port they blew up the ship.
- In 1654 the 560-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Reiger* was sailing from the Netherlands to Jakarta with 290,000 guilders in gold and silver coins. She made a mail stop at Pulicat, India. While in port the ship caught fire and exploded with the complete loss of crew and treasure.
- In 1654 the English East Indiaman *Endeavour*, en route from England to India with £780,000 in silver coins aboard sank in a storm off the coast of Sind, Pakistan. Only one man of the 382 aboard lived.
- In 1656 the Dutch East Indiaman *Wachter* was sailing to Jakarta with 284,000 guilders in gold and silver when she put in at Palembang, Sumatra for repairs after a storm. After she wrecked there native divers helped the Dutch recover about half of treasure.
- In 1658 the British East Indiaman *Persia Merchant* loaded with £670,000 in gold and silver coins sunk off Ingramrudco Island of the Maldives.
- In 1658 the 360-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Windhond* was in route to Jakarta with 221,000 guilders in treasure for trade. She was sunk off Boompjes Island while anchoring. Only a few of the crew survived.
- In 1659 the Manila galleon *San Francisco Javier*, was sailing into the Philippines from Acapulco with more than 2,250,000 pesos in gold and silver coins when she was wrecked by a typhoon near Borongan on Samar Island.

- In 1660 two large Portuguese warships were sunk by Dutch ships off Sulawesi Island, Indonesia killing 500. One ship took cannon rounds just below her waterline and sunk. The other vessel exploded and sunk. Together they carried 700,000 cruzados in gold and silver.
- In 1661 the 520-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Terschelling* was sailing from the Netherlands to Jakarta with 300,000 guilders in gold and silver coins when she was lost in the Bay of Bengal during a storm.
- In 1664 the 250-ton French East Indiaman *Taureau* was on route from France to Madagascar with 320,000 livres in gold and silver coins. She was at anchor off Brava Island of the Cape Verdes taking on fresh water and firewood when she capsized and sank.
- In 1666 the 795-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Rijnland* was arriving at Jakarta from Holland with 300,000 guilders in gold and silver when a fire broke out and she exploded. That caused smaller ships nearby to catch fire, blow up and sink.
- In 1668 the 90-ton English commercial ship *Peter of Hamburg* was returning from the West Indies with 47 chests (holding 3000 coins each) of 8 reales coins when she fetched up on rocks on the south coast of Wales. No treasure was recovered.
- In 1668 the Dutch East Indiaman *Geit* was off Makassar, Indonesia to salvage a sunken wreck. Divers had recovered 100,000 guilders in silver coins and the ship was getting underway when a lightning bolt caused her to blow up with all lives and treasure lost.
- In 1668 the 627-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Ooievaar* was sailing from the Netherlands to Jakarta with 186 chests of silver coins. She sank in the Ganges River delta and her crew was rescued.
- In 1688 the Netherlands commercial ship *Tobias Leidsman* was sailing from Holland to Oporto, Portugal with 120,000 guilders in coins to buy wine. She was wrecked on shoals of the Shetland Islands.
- In 1669 the 474-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Landman* with 457,000 guilders in gold and silver was sailing from Holland to Jakarta. As she neared the port of Galle, Sri Lanka she caught fire and sank.
- In 1670 the 670-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Polanen* was sailing from the Netherlands along the India coast to Sri Lanka with 345,000 guilders in treasure. She put into the port of Tuticorin for storm repairs and then wrecked and came apart in heavy seas. This port traces India trade history: It was held by the Portuguese beginning in 1540, taken over by the Dutch in 1658 and then acquired by the English in 1825.
- In 1670 the 360-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Witte Leeuw* was sailing from the Netherlands along the India coast to Sri Lanka with 367,000 guilders in treasure. She sank off Palmyras Point in the Bay of Bengal. The crew was rescued but on a small amount of the gold and silver was found.
- In 1671 the 300-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Zwarte Leeuw* was sailing from Holland to Jakarta with 370,000 guilders in gold and silver. She went down off Batticaloa, Sri Lanka with few survivors.
- In 1671 the 510-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Buienskerke* was sailing from the Netherlands along the India coast to Jakarta with 400,000 guilders in treasure. She sunk off the Isle of Galle on the Bengal Coast.

- In 1672 the 340-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Loosduiden* was sailing from the Netherlands along the India coast to Jakarta with 167,000 guilders in silver coins. She sank near the Ganges River delta.
- In 1673 the 212-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Westwoud* was sailing from the Netherlands along the India coast to Jakarta with 212 chests of silver coins and bullion. She sank near Tekkali in the Bengal Gulf.
- In 1674 the British East Indiaman *Persia Merchant* loaded with £670,000 in gold and silver coins sunk off Ingramrudco Island of the Maldives.
- In 1674 the huge, 2,400-ton Manila galleon *San Ambrosio*, was sailing into the Philippines from Acapulco with 3,560,000 pesos in gold and silver coins and bullion when it wrecked in a typhoon near Sorsogon on the east side of Luzon Island. About half of this treasure was recovered shortly afterward.
- In 1674 the 488-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Osdorp* was sailing from the Netherlands along the India coast to Jakarta with 487,000 guilders in treasure. She was wrecked off Baleswar near the entrance to the Ganges River.
- In 1674 the Dutch East Indiaman *Brak* was sailing from the Netherlands along the India coast to Jakarta with 220 chests of silver coins and bars. She went off course during a storm and wrecked at the entrance to the Hooghly River in the Ganges Delta.
- In 1674 the 1,840-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Trinidad* was sailing from with 2,300,000 cruzeros in gold and silver coins and bars when she sank off the east side of Oman.
- In 1674 the 2,400-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Santa Clara* was in route to Macau and Japan with 1,300,000 cruzeros in gold and silver. She was wrecked in a storm in the Nicobar island chain south of the Andaman Islands. A ship rescued three survivors of the huge vessel 12 years later!
- In 1674 the 330-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Gouden Leeuw* was sailing to Jakarta with 433,000 in gold and silver coins and bullion when she struck a wreck and lost her rudder. She was driven onto one of the Tiger Islands near Jakarta. Most aboard and some of the treasure was saved.
- In 1681 the 766-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Den Briel*, in route to Jakarta with a load of 273,000 guilders in gold and silver was wrecked on Arrakan Reef off the Moluccas. Only a few aboard were saved.
- In 1682 the 627-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Wapen Van Veere* was sailing from Jakarta along the India coast to Surat with 435,000 guilders in treasure. She was wrecked entering the port of Tuticorin in haste to get away from pirate ships.
- In 1683 the 500-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Huis Te Noordwijk* was sailing to Jakarta with 356,000 guilders in gold and silver when she wrecked on one of the Saraswati Islands in the Moluccas. Salvage crews could not raise any of the treasure.
- In 1684 the small 96-ton Dutch salvage ship *Bode* had recovered some 780,000 guilders in Portuguese gold and silver coins near Banda Aceh, north Sumatra. The ship sank during a storm as she was returning to Jakarta bay. Four divers died during a 90-day salvage operation.

- In 1684 the British East Indiaman *Merchants Delight* sailing from England to India loaded with £237,000 in gold and silver was lost off Maceiria Island off the coast of Oman.
- In 1689 the 488-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Waveren* en route from Holland to Jakarta with 333,000 in gold and silver was lost in a storm to the south of the Andaman Islands, Indian Ocean.
- In 1690 the 488-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Zijper* was headed into Jakarta with 643,000 guilders in gold and silver coins. As she was anchoring off shore she was hit by lightning. She exploded with a loss of all lives and treasure.
- In 1690 the **Manila galleon *Nuestra Señora del Pilar*, sailing from Acapulco to Manila with 2,200,000 pesos in gold and silver coins and bullion, stopped at Guam to deliver supplies to missionaries. She wrecked on a reef at the south tip of the island.** About 300,000 pesos in silver coins were salvaged before she slipped back into deep water. In 1987 the wreck site was found but salvors were not given authorization to find the hull in deep water.
- In 1693 the 638-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Grote Visseerij* going to Jakarta from Holland with 418,000 guilders in treasure when she was damaged in a storm off South Africa. She sailed on but sank about 15 miles off Cape St. Francis, Madagascar.
- In 1693 the 660-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Gouden Buis* wrecked on the coast of St Helena Island in the South Atlantic while in route from Holland to Jakarta with 390,000 guilders in coins. Survivors could only save three chests of coins. Divers searching in 1728 could not locate the wreck.
- In 1694 the **Manila galleon *San Diego*, was sailing into the Philippines from Acapulco with 2,000,000 pesos in gold and silver coins and bullion when it fetched up on a reef in a typhoon.** Before salvors could reach her she slipped back into deep water and sank, a common occurrence with reef wrecks.
- In 1694 the 1,600-ton Portuguese East Indiaman *Nossa Senhora de San Juan* loaded with 250,000 cruzados in gold and silver to ransom some survivors of a Burma wreck several years earlier. But she was lost off Cape Negrais on Burma's south coast.
- In 1697 the 1,150-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Huis Te Kraaiestein* sailing from Holland to Jakarta with 440,000 guilders in gold and silver 8 reales coins struck a reef on Cape Peninsula and then slipped into deep water. Three chests of silver cobs were removed from the wreck but then went missing. This same year a Netherlands warship *Noordgouw* was sent to the Cape of Good Hope to recover the treasure cargo of about 390,000 guilders off two wrecked ships. She loaded this wealth and got underway only to be hit by a sudden, fierce wind and capsize and sink.

The 1700s —

- In 1709 the 678-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Kromstrijn* sailing from Holland to Jakarta with 470,000 guilders in gold and silver was lost off the south side of Great Nicobar Islands. Natives ate all the survivors.
- In 1711 the 100-ton Netherlands ship *Liefde* was sailing from Holland to Jakarta when she wrecked on a reef off the Shetland Islands. Her cargo of 225,000 guilders in gold and silver coins could not be saved.

- In 1712 the British East Indiaman *Blenheim* sailing from England to India loaded with 120 chests of gold and silver coins sunk off Al Basrah, Iraq.
- In 1612 the 1,150-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Zuytdorp* sailing with 250,000 guilders in gold and silver from Holland to Jakarta wrecked on Australia's west coast about 40 miles north of the Murchinson River. This wreck was located in 1927 and has been partly salvaged.
- In 1719 the 480-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Vansittart* sailing from Holland to Jakarta with 250,000 guilders in silver coins and bullion was lost near Cape Verdes' São Nicolau Island. Salvage divers in the 1980s recovered about 5,000 Spanish 8 reales and Netherlands silver ducatoons.
- In 1721 the 880-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Aagtekerke* was sailing to Jakarta with 287,000 guilders in gold and silver coins when she crashed on England's Isle of Wight. About half the coins were recovered shortly thereafter.
- In 1724 the 800-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Fortuin* sailing from Holland to Jakarta with 475,000 guilders in gold and silver sunk off the southernmost island of the Maldiv Islands. Survivors went ashore and met survivors of a French ship which went down six years before.
- In 1724 the 1750-ton Danish East Indiaman *St. Charles* sailing from Copenhagen to India with 400,000 florins in gold and silver coins, was lost in a gale at the mouth of the Ganges. Most of the crew and some of the treasure was saved.
- In 1725 the 800-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Astrea* was sailing to Jakarta with 290,000 guilders in coins when she wrecked off Plymouth, England. None of the money was recovered.
- In 1726 the 800-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Ravenstein* sailing from Holland to Jakarta with 300,000 guilders in gold and silver coins was lost off the most northern of the Maldiv Island chain.
- In 1726 the 850-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Aagtekerke* was sailing to Jakarta with 460,000 guilders in gold and silver when she wrecked near Banda Aceh at Sumatra's north tip.
- In 1727 the 700-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Zeewyk* sailing from Holland to Jakarta with 315,000 guilders in gold and silver wrecked on Half Moon Reef on Australia's west coast because of failed navigation. While the site was located in the late 1990s the deep sand bottom keeps the treasure hidden.
- In 1728 the 810-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Adelaar* was headed to Jakarta with 340,000 guilders in gold and silver when a storm smashed her to pieces on rocks off Barra Island, Scotland.
- In 1728 three Jakarta-bound Dutch East Indiamen were at anchor in Table Bay at Cape of Good Hope when a freak storm came up and sank them all. The total treasure on the three ships was more than 1,000,000 guilders. None of the ships could be salvaged.
- In 1729 the 600-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Samaritaan* was bound for Jakarta from Holland with 300,000 guilders in gold and silver coins when she was blown off-course by storms and sunk off one of the Lakshadweep Islands on India's Malabar Coast. Some survivors made it ashore with a chest of gold coins and were rescued a few months later.

- In 1729 the Spanish advice boat *Nuestra Señora de los Dolores* was in route from Acapulco to Manila when she wrecked on the north side of Mindanao. Such boats are not authorized to haul gold and silver, but the investigation of the sinking found that she had 750,000 pesos in just such coins on board which were belonged to Manila merchants.
- In 1730 the 610-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Batavia* was headed to Jakarta with 430,000 guilders in gold and silver coins. She wrecked and then exploded near Cape Agulhas South Africa. All coins were lost.
- In 1731 the 800-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Borsselle* was sailing with 523,000 guilders in gold and silver to Sandi Arabia where she picked up a large load of pearls. She continued on to Jakarta but wrecked in a storm on the northeast coast of Somalia.
- In 1731 the 900-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Knapenburg* was sailing from Holland to Japan with 670,000 guilders in gold and silver. After at stop in Sri Lanka she sailed for Japan but sunk off Camorta Island in the Nicobar Island group.
- In 1733 the 900-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Blijdorp*, sailing from Holland to Jakarta with 350,000 guilders in gold and silver coins and bullion, sank near the Cape Verde's Maio Island. The crew was saved, but not the treasure.
- In 1734 the 850-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Sterreschans* was sailing from Holland to Jakarta when she ran aground on a reef in Table Bay, South Africa. She carried 330,000 guilders in silver coins. A storm prevented rescue of crew and treasure as the ship came apart and sank.
- In 1735 the 1,100-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Barbwestein* was sailing from Holland to Japan with more than 400,000 guilders in gold and silver. She was caught in a nighttime storm and sunk with few survivors about 18 miles from Galle, Sri Lanka.
- In 1735 the Manila galleon *Jesús Maria y San Jose* sailing from Acapulco to Manila with 2,300,000 pesos in gold and silver coins and bullion, was wrecked off the Caliman islands group. After the wreck about 1,500,000 pesos in treasure was recovered.
- In 1740 the 850-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Rooswijk* was sailing for Jakarta with 360,000 guilders in gold and silver coins when she was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands in the English Channel.
- In 1740 the 650-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Vis* traveling from Holland to Jakarta sank as she entered Table Bay, South Africa. She carried 330,000 guilders in gold and silver coins. Salvors recovered less than a quarter of this treasure before abandoning the operation when sharks killed two divers.
- In 1747 the 850-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Reigersdaal* sailing to Jakarta from Holland with 250,000 guilders in treasure when she wrecked on a reef just outside of Saldanha Bay, South Africa. All 297 people aboard died. Divers in 1979 found her and brought up 20,000 silver coins and other items.
- In 1748 the 850-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Nieuw Walcheren* was at anchor in Surat near Jakarta with 289,000 guilders in gold and silver aboard. Just as the crew was pulling up her anchor she was struck by lightning and exploded with a lost of all lives and treasure.

- In 1748 the 650-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Leeuwerik* with 450,000 guilders in gold and silver was sailing away from pirates when it wrecked on Sulawesi Island, Indonesia.
- In 1750 the English East Indiaman *Duke of Cumberland*, en route from England to India carrying £320,000 in coins, sunk off São Nicolau Island in the Cape Verdes. Salvage crews recovered only about a quarter of the coins.
- In 1752 the 850-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Schakenbos* was sailing to China from Holland with 450,000 guilders in gold and silver when she crashed on a small island in the Moluccas.
- In 1753 the 800-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Bredenhof* was sailing from Holland to Jakarta with 315,000 guilders in coins plus 10 chests of gold ingots. She was lost near Beira, Mozambique and her treasure was not recovered. >>>>>> YES THESE TWO ARE QUITE SIMILAR ????
- In 1753 the 850-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Bredenhof* was sailing from Holland to Sri Lanka with 315,000 guilders in gold and silver. She wrecked on a small island of the Adam's Bridge group between India and Sri Lanka and her treasure was not recovered.
- In 1753 the 880-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Voorburg* was sailing down the coast of India to Jakarta when she was attacked three times by pirates. The crew fought them off each time and they headed to Calcutta for repairs. Near Paradip in the Bay of Bengal she was sunk in a storm.
- In 1754 the 1,150-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Wimmemum* sailing from Holland to Japan with 300,000 guilders in coins. She was attacked by pirates off the Malabar Coast of India, just south of Cochin. She exploded with a total loss of lives and coins.
- In 1755 the east-bound English East Indiaman *Doddington* wrecked on Bird Island near Algoa Bay, South Africa. She held four tons of gold and silver coins. Some coins were found in the late 1990s.
- In 1756 the 300-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Schuilenburg* was part of a 43-ship fleet headed to Jakarta. Officially, we carried four chests with 2,500 gold ducats in each as well as 320,000 guilders in silver coins. She wrecked on the coast between Table Bay and False Bay. Investigators noted that the merchants aboard her each took large amounts of unregistered gold and silver with them, noting that such behavior was typical of all trips to the Indies.
- In 1756 the 1,150-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Bloemendaal* was in route from Holland to Jakarta with 215,629 in coins and 26 chests of gold and silver bars. Off the coast of India she needed a safe port but sank trying to enter the port of Surat.
- In 1756 the 850-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Dieman* was sailing from Jakarta to China with 760,000 guilders in treasure and other cargo when she wrecked near Quezon, Philippines. Those who survived were taken to Manila and ransomed.
- In 1758 the 850-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Drie Heuvelen* was loaded with 470,000 guilders in gold and silver and sailing from Jakarta to Japan when she stopped in Banda, Philippines. She wrecked near Jolo Island while being pursued by pirates. The pirates murdered all survivors.
- In 1758 the 540-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Ouwerkerk* was loaded with 560,000 guilders in gold and silver and sailing to Japan from Jakarta when caught in a Philippines typhoon and wrecked on Basilan Island.

- In 1762 the 850-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Getrouwigheid* was traveling from Holland to Jakarta with 490,000 guilders in gold and silver. As she passed Goa she diverted to attack Portuguese shipping. However, she was caught in a fierce storm and sunk just six miles off Goa.
- In 1762 the 850-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Sparenrijk* was sailing from Holland to Jakarta with 463,000 guilders in gold and silver when it diverted to Goa to attack Portuguese ships. But it was lost in a fierce storm near Galle, Sri Lanka.
- In 1762 the 1,150-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Rhoom* was in route from Holland and Sri Lanka with 435,000 guilders of gold and silver aboard. Near Madagascar some of the crew mutinied because the beer had gone bad. The rebellion was stopped and the 24 mutineers were pitched overboard. Later a large storm tore into the ship and she sank near the mouth of the Kaku River in Sri Lanka.
- In 1763 the 1,150-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Amstelveen* was sailing from Holland to Jakarta with 430,000 guilders in gold and silver. Storms blew the ship off course and she wrecked at Mocha on Yemen's south coast.
- In 1765 the 1,100-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Oosterbeek* with a treasure of 470,000 guilders was sailing to China after a stop in Jakarta when she wrecked on one of the Lesser Sunda Islands, East Java.
- In 1766 the 980-ton British East Indiaman *Falmouth* was sailing from England to Calcutta with £178,000 in Spanish silver 8 real coins when she wrecked during a monsoon near the Ganges River. In 1801 the British East Indiaman *Duke of Albany* with £340,000 in English treasure is believed to have struck the *Falmouth's* wreckage and sunk in the same place. So a half million British pounds of treasure may be right there.
- In 1766 the 1,150-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Giessenburg* was underway from Jakarta to China with 780,000 guilders in gold and silver when she wrecked on Weter Island in the Banda Sea.
- In 1767 the 1,200-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Pallas* loaded with more than 400,000 guilders in gold and silver coins and bullion sank off Tenerife Island of the Canaries. No treasure was recovered.
- In 1770 1748 the 1,150-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Leimuiden* sailing from Holland to Jakarta with 230,00 guilders in gold and silver coins and bullion sunk off Boa Visa Island of the Cape Verdes.
- In 1771 the 850-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Vredejaar* headed to China from the Netherlands with 550,000 guilders in treasure sunk in a storm off the Cape Verdes' Praia Island. Only the crew was saved.
- In 1775 the Manila galleon ***Nuestra Señora de la Concepción***, sailing from Acapulco to Manila with 3,350,000 pesos in gold and silver coins and bullion, was wrecked in a typhoon on the east coast of Tinian Island in the Pacific Ocean. Of the 478 people on board, 433 died. About a third of the treasure was recovered at the time but the ship slipped into water too deep for recovery.
- In 1776 the 1,100-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Geinswens* sailing from Holland to Sri Lanka with 540,000 guilders in silver coins. She began the cruise with a crew of 350 but deaths and desertions in South Africa cut the number to 211 by the time the ship reached Galle Point, Sri Lanka, where she sank.

- In 1778 the Dutch East Indiaman *Wassenaar* was sailing to Jakarta from Holland with 300,000 guilders in gold and silver coins when she wrecked on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. Only a small part of her treasure was recovered.
- In 1778 the 1,700-ton British East Indiaman *London* was sailing for India from Portsmouth with £477,000 in Spanish 8 *reales* coins when she collided with the warship HMS Russell and promptly sank, drowning most aboard.
- In 1780 the 850-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Juno* sailing from Holland to South Africa with 490,000 guilders in gold and silver wrecked in the Cape Verde islands.
- In 1781 the 1,100-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Indiaan* was sailing from Cape Town and Mauritius Island with 128 chests of gold and silver coins when she sank off the southwest side of Madagascar.
- In 1782 the 850-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Mercur* sailing from Jakarta to China with 670,000 guilders in gold and silver coins and bullion sunk near the Cagayan Islands in the Philippines.
- In 1783 the Danish East Indiaman *Nicobar* sailing from Copenhagen to Bengal wrecked in a storm off near False Bay, South Africa. In 1987 divers found the wreck and recovered a large number of large Swedish copper plate money, called *kopperplatmynt*.
- In 1785 566-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Neerlands Vrijheid* was headed to Jakarta with 389,000 guilders in gold and silver when she wrecked near Land's end, Cornwall, England.
- In 1786 the 1,150-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Patriot* sailing between Holland and Japan with more than 400,000 guilders in gold and silver on board sank off Madura in south India. A passing ship rescued 22 people.
- In 1786 the 1,150-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Ganges* left Holland for China with 440,000 guilders in gold and silver coins. She ran aground in Cornwall, England and most of the 377 aboard were saved. But a storm struck and tore the ship apart before coins could be removed.
- In 1786 the 758-ton British East Indiaman *Haleswell* sailed for India with 77 chests of coins, with 4,000 Spanish 8 reales in each. She was caught in a storm and wrecked in the English Channel off the South Coast of England.
- In 1787 the Dutch East Indiaman *Hartwell* was headed for India when the crew mutinied and was believed to have been deliberately run aground on Sall Island of the Cape Verdes. She carried £400,000 in coins and bullion.
- In 1789 the 592-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Jonge Frank* was entering the Roads of Batavia (Jakarta) from Holland with 390,000 guilders in gold and silver when she was sunk in a storm.
- In 1789 the British East Indiaman with the unusual Dutch name *Vansittart* was sailing from England to China loaded with 100 tons of silver coins and bullion (most likely Spanish American 8 reales). She fetched up on a reef on the east side of Bangka Island, Indonesia and then slipped back and sank in deep water. Salvage operations at the time brought up just a few chests of silver coins.

- In 1790 the 600-ton Dutch East Indiaman *Valk* was headed for Jakarta with 378,000 guilders in gold and silver but was wrecked on the Yarmouth, England, sand banks. At the time about half her treasure was recovered.
- In 1790 the 850-ton Spanish galleon *San Telmo* sailing around the horn from Lima, Peru to Spain with 3,000,000 pesos in treasure was wrecked about 70 miles south of Safi, Morocco. Most of those aboard got ashore, were then captured and later ransomed.
- In 1792 the British East Indiaman *Winterton* sailed for India with 16,000 pounds of silver coins. We was lost north of St. Augustin Bay, Madagascar. Treasure hunting groups in South Africa have searched for this wreck with no reports of success.
- In 1797 the Manila galleon ***Santo Andrés*, sailing from Acapulco to Manila with 2,350,000 pesos in gold and silver coins and bars. She wrecked because of bad navigation on the shoals of Ticao Island in the Philippines.** The ocean currents in this area are reported as too strong to allow salvage.
- In 1798 France suffered its worst shipwreck: While Napoleon Bonaparte was sacking Egypt, a huge armada of French warships were anchored in Aboukir Bay. The flagship *L'Orient* carried more than 25 tons of gold coins and bullion, plus valuables looted from various countries. On 1 August a British fleet led by Admiral Horatio Lord Nelson surprised the French and sunk 13 ships, including the *L'Orient*. France never admitted this huge loss, but it was confirmed by documents. The bulk of the treasure remains even though treasure hunters found the wreck in 1983 and then in 1996.
- In 1799 the Danish commercial ship *Hoefnung* was sailing from Denmark to Malaga, Spain with a reported large amount of gold and silver coins when she struck the Goodwin Sands and came apart. Most of those on board got ashore floating on timbers.

The 1800s —

- In 1802 the 1,200-ton British East Indiaman *Cabalva* was sailing in the Indian Ocean with 21 tons of Spanish American silver 8 reales coins for use in Asian trade. She wrecked on Cargados Carajos Reef in Mauritius. Contemporary divers could not find the coins but in 1987 sports divers in the region found her and recovered several hundred of the pieces of eight.
- In 1802 the British East Indiaman *Isabella* sailed for Bombay (Mumbai) with £423,000 in gold and silver coins ran into a storm while approaching Bombay and was wrecked. Most aboard were saved.
- In 1806 the Dutch East Indiaman *Schrikverwekker* with 450,000 guilders in gold and silver coins was wrecked on a reef in the Pulau Seribu Islands near Jakarta. All but two aboard were saved, but when salvors attempted to recover the treasure they could not find the wreck.
- In 1809 the British East Indiaman *Admiral Gardner* sailing to India went aground on the Goodwin Sands and all aboard were saved. She carried £200,000 in silver and copper coins. In the late 1900s about 50,000 of the copper pieces were found, but none of the silver coins.
- In 1815 the British East Indiaman *Queen Charlotte* was headed to Jamaica with £230,000 in silver coins when she was wrecked off the Isles of Scilly. Only 14 of her crew were saved. In the 1960s sports divers found some of the coins in the wreck.

- In 1841 the British East Indiaman *Sultana* was sailing from England to China with £480,000 in gold and silver when she sunk off Cape Buliluyan, south Palawan Island, Philippines.

The 1900s —

We will only have one example of coins in the water for this century — an American one.

- **In Summer, 1942 as the Japanese were closing in on the Philippine Islands, U.S. authorities in the colony secretly dumped \$8,500,000 worth of .800 fine silver pesos into Manila Bay.** You could say this was a ship-dump not a ship-wreck since the crates of coins went into the water from two flat-topped barges. It took ten nights for sailors to load barges and dump 425 tons of silver coins into the bay. The Japanese soon knew the location and forced a diving crew of American prisoners of war to begin salvaging the fortune using dangerous obsolete diving gear. Our Navy's divers did bring up pesos, but they slow-walked the project, leaving the enemy to think the coins, lying at a depth of 120 feet, were scattered about. The coins were in heavy boxes, each holding 6000 pesos — which the divers damaged to slow the recovery. After the war, the U. S. Navy raised about \$2,500,000 worth of the coins. More than \$4,000,000 worth of coins are said to still lie in the bay.